

KEY TO THE SPECIMENS OF THE SUB-GENUS NEONYSSUS HIRST
BASED ON FEMALE CHARACTERS

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|----|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Three setae on anal plate | 2 |
| | Two setae on anal plate | 4 |
| 2. | Body rounded | 3 |
| | Body elongate; found in sparrow | <i>hirsti</i> de Castro |
| 3. | Many long, well-developed setae on venter; spurs on margin
of coxae; found in pigeon | <i>melloi</i> de Castro |
| | Few or no setae on venter, if present, very short; no spines on
margins of coxae; found in nutcracker | <i>nucifragae</i> Hirst |
| 4. | Setae on anal plate opposite anal pore | 5 |
| | Setae on anal plate anterior to anal pore; found in pigeon | <i>columbae</i> , new species |
| 5. | Sternal plate present; small mites (0.5 mm.); host? | <i>intermedius</i> Hirst |
| | Sternal plate absent; large mites (1 mm.); found in partridge
..... | <i>serraõi</i> de Castro |

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A NEW DAMAROMYIA, AND THE LARVA OF *D. TASMANICA*
KERTÉSZ

(DIPTERA, STRATIOMYIDAE)

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The genus *Damaromyia* was erected by Kertész (1916, Ann. Nat. Mus. Hungarici 14:195-6) for one species, *D. tasmanica* Kertész. Hardy (1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10)8:120) reviewed the known species, with descriptions of nine new ones and with the transfer of two others, previously described as

Pachygaster, to this genus. Later, Hardy (1939, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 66:38-39) described two additional species. All known species, so far as published records indicate, are from Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania.

***Damaromyia interrupta*, new species**

Female. Head black; vertex and front above frontal ridge shining, sparsely punctured, without pollen, and with only sparse white hairs; front below ridge and face densely silvery-tomentose; occiput with appressed white hairs. Vertex, at posterior angle of eyes, one-third head-width; front at narrowest (across ridge), one-fourth head-width; face at lower angle of eye, one-half head-width; all these ratios determined by the use of an eyepiece micrometer. Front above ridge with a broad depression, running from eye to eye but interrupted by the median carina, the result being two oval depressed areas, each encroaching slightly upon the adjacent eye facets. Antenna yellow, the flagellar complex darkened apically and inwardly. Proboscis black.

Thorax black; dorsally with yellow tomentum, most conspicuous in the depressions along the transverse suture and in the prescutellar area; pleura whitish to silvery-tomentose. Scutellum semielliptical, almost semicircular in outline, lying in the same plane as the mesonotum, and with one marginal depression. Femora and tibiae black except broad bases and apices, the front tibiae usually black only on the middle third; rest of legs yellow. Halteres yellow, the knobs almost white. Wings hyaline, veins yellow, more brownish toward the base. Abdomen black, with appressed whitish hairs, both dorsally and ventrally.

Length, 2.5 mm.

Male. As described for the female, except that the eyes are contiguous for a considerable distance.

Holotype female, *allotype* male, and *paratopotypes*, three females and six males, Adelaide, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, September to October 1929 (Dr. J. Davidson), "ex lucerne etc."; two headless females, same data. Types in the British Museum (Natural History).

In Hardy's key (1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10)8:120), which works only for the females, this species traces to *D. depressa*, except that the frontal depression in that species is not interrupted by the median carina; additional distinctions are the shining appearance of the thorax and the wholly black legs of *depressa*. The semicircular scutellum, in a plane with the mesonotum, and its single preapical depression, taken in combination with the leg coloration, will distinguish the male from species for which that sex is known, and probably also from previously described species known only as females.

***Damaromyia tasmanica* Kertész**

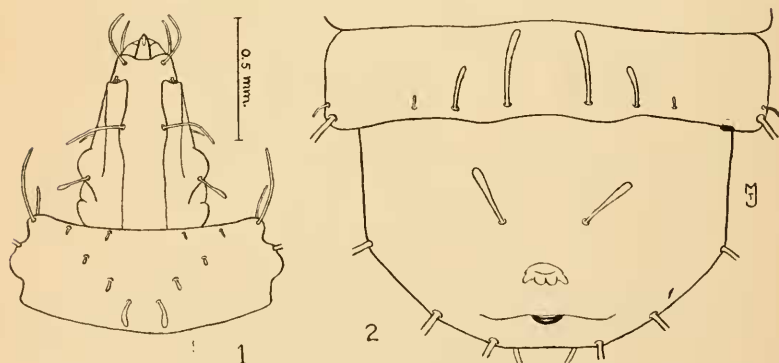
Damaromyia tasmanica Kertész, 1916. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 14: 197; Hardy, 1931. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10)8:125.

As Hardy pointed out, Kertész erroneously thought he was describing this species from the male, whereas actually he had the female. The male agrees with Kertész' and Hardy's descriptions except that the eyes are closely approximate, almost contiguous for a considerable distance. The legs are as Kertész describes them, chiefly black with yellow tarsi.

The following description is based on two larval exuviae, one with the dorsal and the other with the ventral surface (head and prothorax missing) exposed, mounted with male adults, preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), and with the following data: "N.S. Wales, Uralla, 20-9-15. 40, W.W.F."

Larva. Brownish yellow with a pair of submedian dorsal vittae on the head, the lateral margins of the thoracic and abdominal segments, two pairs of longitudinal dorsal vittae and two similar pairs of ventral vittae on abdomen, but becoming evanescent on the anterior abdominal segments and on the thorax, and almost all of the last abdominal segment, pale yellow; all bristles brownish yellow.

Head as in Fig. 1; integument granular, a glabrous area behind each eye and in front of each antenna. Antennae small, peg-like. Postocular bristles clavate; other dorsal and ventral bristles simple, but sometimes with the apex blunt. Thorax and abdomen with integument finely shagreened. Two pairs of very short, simple bristles on anterior margin of prothorax and a much longer one on the humeral angle; a long, simple lateral in a premedian (prothorax), median, or postmedian (abdominal segments 3 to 7) position, each bristle longer than length of its segment, the laterals on the abdomen but not on the thorax each preceded by a very short, simple bristle; eighth abdominal segment with



TEXT FIGURES. LARVA OF DAMAROMYIA TASMANICA KERTÉSZ. 1, Head and prothorax, dorsal view; 2, seventh and eighth abdominal tergites.

four pairs of long, simple laterals (Fig. 2). Mid-dorsal bristles at least feebly clavate, arranged, except on the eighth abdominal segment, in three series, the outermost very short, the innermost except on the prothorax two-thirds to almost fully the length of the respective segment, the intermediate series also intermediate in length, short on the thorax but longer on the abdomen, on abdominal segments 4 to 7 about half length of respective segment; segment 8 (Fig. 2) with a single pair of distinctly clavate dorsals. Arrangement of dorsals V-shaped on prothorax, transverse on other segments, becoming posterior in position from the anterior to posterior segments; the median pair set slightly before the others on the abdomen.

Sterna similarly with three series of bristles; these are simple, tapering to a somewhat sharp apex, and approximately uniform in length, mostly half or more the length of the respective segment; they are confined to about the median third of the segment but range in an to near the posterior margin (on abdominal segment 7); these bristles approximately evenly spaced, except that those of the median pair are closer to each other than to those of the other pairs, on the abdomen; the bristles of the two outermost series arising from a common insertion on the meso- and metathorax (ventral surface of head and prothorax unavailable for description). Lateral margin slightly on ventral side with a bristle of medium size on each thoracic segment, this series being continued with a very minute bristle on each of abdominal segments 1 to 7.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF JAMES'
"THE FLIES THAT CAUSE MYIASIS IN MAN"**

Although exact date of publication is usually not a critical point in the case of non-taxonomic papers, it is still of some interest and importance. In the case of the useful bulletin by M. T. James on "The Flies That Cause Myiasis in Man" (U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Publ. 631, 175 pp., 98 figs.), the apparent publication date on the cover is "September 1947," but the bulletin was actually received from the printer by the Department's Office of Information on February 13, 1948, and thus became available for public distribution on the latter date. Accordingly, the bulletin should correctly be referred to as James (1948).

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